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(全 4 頁)

**匈アルミニウム箔のエッチング方法** 

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1 発明の名称

20特

アルミニウム箱のエッチング方法

- 2 特許請求の範囲
- (1) アルミニウム箔の袋面に腐食に抵抗する多数の細殻を施したのち、エッチング処理を行うことを特徴としたアルミニウム箔のエッチング方法。
- (2) 細線を、アルミニウム箱の圧延方向に平行して施して成る特許請求の範囲第1項記載のアルミニウム箔のエンチング方法。
- (3) 柳根で、アルミニウム箔の圧延方向に対し傾 斜状に晒して成る特許翻求の範囲第1項記載のア ルミニウム箱のエッチング方法。
- (4) 細額を・アルミニウム 名の片面に施して成る 特許請求の範囲部 1 項・第 2 項または第 3 項配数 むアルミニウム 窓のエッチング方法。
- (5) 湖線を、アルミニウム裕の桝面に超して成る 特許納水の範囲第1項、第2項または第3項記載 のアルミニウム箱のエッチング方法。
- 3. 発明の評細を説明

本 照 は、 引 設 強 度 並 び に 折 曲 げ 強 度 に 秀 れ、 コ ン デ ン サ 共 子 の 巻 取 工 穏 に お け る 切 断 な ど の 障 害 を 回 避 す る こ と の で き る エ ッ チ ン ク 箔 を 得 よ う と す る ア ル ミ = ウ ム 箱 の エ ッ チ ン ク 方 法 に 関 す る。

周知のように、世界コンデンサの電優に使用されるアルミニウム箱は、 拡面倍率を高めるために 要面で腐食するエッチング処理が行われる。

ところでエッチンク処理されたのちのアルミニウム箔は引張り遊皮、折曲げ強度等の侵機やの受機を対けまった。 そのためコンデンとのないによりきなるなどにおのなった。 姓子の取付け部分やき芯部分で切断する等等はないのでは、 エッチング方法の研究等等ははのでしてはいている。

斯る点に強み、本題発明者も程を研究結果、払 適倍率をは下させることなく後級的角度に移れた エッチンク省が容易に得られるエッチンク方法に 成功し、ことにそのエッチンク方法を提案するも

#### 特開昭59-83772(2)

のであり、その特徴とするところは、アルミニウム 箱の 表面に腐食に抵抗する多数の 細顔を施したのち、エッチング処理を行りものである。

厳食に抵抗する制剤を施す方法としては種々あるが、 微も 簡単な方法として印刷法があり、 印刷インクの殆んとは腐食液に対するぬれ性が懸く腐食の進行を遅らせるので、 この方法が本類発明の実施に使めて 有効であり、 このだかに、 レーサー光酸によつて加熱するととにより酸化細級を飼す

方法や、ローラによる加圧作用によつて細級を施す方法などがあり、前者は加熱によつて生じた関化物が腐食に抵抗し、後者は加圧変化によるアルミニウム組織の変化が腐食に抵抗する。そしてこの腐食に抵抗する細級はエッチング処理後に恰かも補助箱の如き物度の大きい部分をエッチング後のす中に残す作用をなし、その結果エッチング後のである。

細級の傷、間隔及び配管の態模等は、拡面倍率 及び機械的強度の設定に関連して適宜選択され、 第1図はアルミニウム箔(1)の長手方向即ち圧低方 同に沿つて多数の細級(2)を平行状に加して成る場合を示しており、この傳成によれば、圧延方向における おける引張強度及び圧延方向と直角方向における 折曲げ強度が強くなり徒つて通常コンテンと に巻取られる電極箔は、圧延方向に平行してが受 にでスリット切断されるため、アルミニウム箔に 組級を輝す構成として域も好ましいも 第2図はアルミニウム箔(1)に多数の細級(2)を斜状

に加した場合を、また第3回はアルミニウム箔(1)に多数の細額(2)をX状に交叉するように難した場合を夫々示しており、この都成のものも、引張り強度及び折曲げ強度に秀れた効果を有する。さらにまた第4回は圧延方向と頂角方向に多数の細線(2)を平行状に難した場合の構成を示しており、この構成においては、アルミニウム箔(1)を圧延方向と頂角方向で所要編に切断して性原箔を得る場合に有効である。

第5 図() 及び(向は、エッチング後のアルミニウム箱の拡大断面図を示しており、同図()はアルミニウム箱(1)の片面のみに細額(2)を施した場合を、また同図()はアルミニウム箱(1)の両面に細額(2)を晒した場合を夫々示している。

ところでは食に対して抵抗する細額を加すこと により、 設細線を加さない場合に得られるアルミニウム箱の拡加倍率が一見低下するかの如く感を 与えるが、 実験の結果によれば、 コンデンサ容量 比において治んど器が生じないことが特明した。 その理由は、 細額的の占める割合が全体の価値の 数パーセントであるとと、細線形でりたが、ことの部分であるとの部分であるとの部分であるとの部分であるとの部分であるとの部分であるとの部分であると思わられる。無数により、は、ないのであると思いてある。

次に契随例について詳述する。

#### **試料** 1

はさ100g、純度99.99%、焼鈍ずみの アルミニウム箱を塩化物路所中で使用されてい る質解エッチング法によりエッチング処理を行 い、かつ溶解減量を約38%となるように制御 し、次いで水洗処理したのち、脳酸液中で3? 5 Vにおいて化成したもの 試料 2

試料 1 において、エッチング処理を行う前に 2、5 mm 間隔で、0、2 5 mm 優のマジックインクにより 細線をアルミニウム 箱の圧延方向に平行に かつその片面に施したもの

試料 3

インクは、水性でも油性でも充分な効果が得られるととを知得した。 発明者は当初極めて強い耐腐 食性のインクで、かつ厚く塗布してアルミニウム 箱に細線を施す必要があるものと思慮していたが、 実験の結果によれば、耐腐食性の極めて弱いイン クで、かつ薄い魔の細観でも充分な効果が得られた。 それは腐食の進行がその当初では緩徐で、その分において急速に進行するものであり、 インクによって 棚部を 施される の腐食 進行 してしまりためてあると思科される。

#### 4 図面の無単な説明

第1 図乃至第4 図は失々本雄発明の実施例におけるエンチング箱の部分平面図、第5 図はエッチング箱の部大で面図、第5 図はエッチング箱の拡大所面図である。

図中(1)はアルミニウム宿、(2)は細殻である。

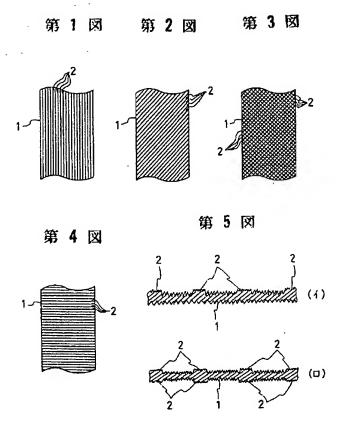
特 群 出 啟 人 日本智能器工業株式会社 代理人 弁理士 大 內 俊 治 方向に引張り力 2 5 0 g 加え、かつ曲げ方は、始め 4 5 度角に曲げた状態から元に戻さし、次いで反対方向に 4 5 度角曲げ、再び元に戻す操作をし回とし、その折曲部が切断するまでの回数を求めた。その結果下記の通りである。

呢

	容量學/cd	引張り強度が公司	折曲げ強度
試料10場合	0.72	1. 2	3
試料 2 @) 場合	0.72	1. 5	i 0 ·
試料3の場合	0.71	. 1. 8	19

上記した実験結果から明らかなように、本願発明によれば、従来方法によるエッチング箱と比較して容量がほど同一であるにも不拘、 待られる機嫌的強度は非常に大きく、 特に折曲げ強度 ひ改善が著しいため自動を取扱によるコンデンサ業子の登取り作棄並びに取扱い作業に極めて有利であることが理解される。

なお数次にわたる契談の結果によれば、 さきに 述べたように印刷によつて細額を施す方法が最も 簡単で実用的であり、この場合に用いられる印刷



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(54) Title of the invention: Etching Method for Aluminum Foil

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### Specification

- 1. Title of the invention: Etching method for aluminum foil
- 2. Scope of patent claims:
- (1) An etching method for aluminum foil characterized by conducting etching treatment after providing numerous corrosion-resistant fine lines on the aluminum foil surface.
- (2) An etching method for aluminum foil according to Scope of patent claim 1 characterized by providing the fine lines in parallel in the rolling direction of the aluminum foil.
- (3) An etching method for aluminum foil according to Scope of patent claim 1 characterized by providing the fine lines in slanted form in the rolling direction of the aluminum foil.

- (4) An etching method for aluminum foil according to Scope of patent claims 1, 2, or 3 characterized by providing the fine lines on one side of the aluminum foil.
- (5) An etching method for aluminum foil according to Scope of patent claims 1, 2, or 3 characterized by providing the fine lines on both sides of the aluminum foil.
- 3. Detailed explanation of the invention:

This patent application relates to an etching method for aluminum foil that seeks to obtain etching foil that has superior tensile strength and bending strength, and that can avoid damage such as cutting in the winding process of the capacitor element.

As is generally known, aluminum foil that is used in the electrodes of electrolytic capacitors undergoes etching treatment that corrodes the surface in order to increase the effective surface gain.

After conducting etching treatment, however, the mechanical strength such as tensile strength and bending strength of the aluminum foil is reduced by the corrosion. Consequently, in cases where the capacitor element undergoes winding by an automatic winder or the like, there occur troublesome problems such as cutting or the like in the attachment part or wind core part of the terminal. Etching method researchers are currently struggling with regard to how to obtain a large effective surface gain without impairing the mechanical strength of the aluminum foil.

In light of this point, the inventor of the current patent application has done research and succeeded in creating an etching method that easily obtains aluminum foil with superior mechanical strength without reducing effective surface gain, and herein presents the etching method. Its is characterized by

conducting etching treatment after providing numerous corrosion-resistant fine lines on the aluminum foil surface.

That is, numerous fine lines that resist corrosion and delay the start of erosion are provided on both the front and back face or on either one of the faces of the aluminum foil that undergoes etching treatment. By conducting the etching treatment in this state, a corroded surface is formed that has numerous deep irregularities with a large amount of melting in the parts where the fine lines are not provided, while a corroded surface is formed that has numerous shallow irregularities with hardly any melting or with a small amount of melting in the parts where the fine lines are provided, thereby obtaining etching foil that as a whole possesses superior mechanical strength without impairment of effective surface gain.

There are various methods for providing fine lines that resist corrosion. The simplest method is the printing method. As most printing inks have poor wettability relative to corrosive liquids and serve to delay the advance of corrosion, this method is very effective in implementing the invention of this patent application. In addition, there is also the method that provides oxidized fine lines by heating with laser beams, the method that provides fine lines by the pressing action of a roller, and so on. With the former method, the heat-generated oxides resist corrosion, and with the latter method, the changes in aluminum structure due to the pressure change resist corrosion. These corrosion-resistant fine lines leave high-strength parts in the foil after etching treatment just like a reinforcing foil, with the result that the aluminum foil possesses superior mechanical strength after etching.

The width, spacing and mode of arrangement of the fine lines are selected at one's discretion in relation to the setting of effective surface gain and mechanical strength. Fig. 1

shows the case where numerous fine lines (2) are provided in parallel in the lengthwise direction – that is, the rolling direction – of the aluminum foil (1). With this configuration, tensile strength in the rolling direction and bending strength in the direction orthogonal to the rolling direction are strengthened. Accordingly, as electrode foil that is wound in an ordinary capacitor element is slit cut at the required width in parallel in the rolling direction, this is a most preferable configuration for providing fine lines in the aluminum foil. Fig. 2 shows the case where numerous fine lines (2) are provided in a slanted manner in the aluminum foil (1), while Fig. 3 shows the case where numerous fine lines (2) are provided in the aluminum foil (1) so that they cross in an X-shape. These configurations also result in superior tensile strength and bending strength. Furthermore, Fig. 4 shows a configuration for the case where numerous fine lines (2) are provided in parallel in the direction orthogonal to the rolling direction. This configuration is effective in cutting the aluminum foil (1) to the required width in the direction orthogonal to the rolling direction, and obtaining electrode foil.

Fig. 5 (a) and (b) show enlarged sectional views of the aluminum foil after etching. Fig. 5 (a) shows the case where the fine lines (2) are provided on only one side of the aluminum foil (1), while Fig. 5 (b) shows the case where the fine lines (2) are provided on both sides of the aluminum foil (1).

By providing corrosion-resistant fine lines, it may at first glance appear that the effective surface gain of the aluminum foil will be reduced compared to aluminum foil obtained without providing the fine lines, but experimental results have demonstrated that hardly any difference occurs in the capacity ratio of the capacitor. The reason for this would seem to be that it is sufficient to have the proportion occupied by the fine lines amount to a small percent of the total area, and that the corrosion melt amount that is lost in the fine line parts can be offset by the

other parts without fine lines. Moreover, when the corrosion melt amount of the aluminum in the case where fine lines are provided is identical to that in the case where the fine lines are not provided, the average sectional area of the parts that remain without being corroded becomes approximately equal. Consequently, although it may appear that no difference will occur in mechanical strength, experimental results have demonstrated that a marked difference occurs in mechanical strength. The reason for this would seem to be that the corrosion of the parts where the fine lines are not provided is deep, and these parts are accordingly brittle, tear easily, and their strength per unit of sectional area is low, whereas the fine line parts are tough due to the >shallow corrosion, and their strength per unit of sectional area is high.

A detailed description is given in the following embodiments.

## Sample 1

Annealed aluminum foil with a thickness of  $100~\mu$  and purity of 99.99% was subjected to etching treatment by the conventional electrolytic etching method in a chloride solution, and the solubility loss was controlled to be approximately 38%.

Water rinsing treatment was then conducted, after which formation occured at 375V in a boric acid solution.

### Sample 2

With regard to Sample 1, before conducting the etching treatment, fine lines were provided in parallel at intervals of 2.5 mm on one side of the aluminum foil and in the rolling direction of the aluminum foil by marking ink with a width of 0.25 mm.

## Sample 3

With regard to Sample 2, the fine lines were provided on both sides.

In these experimental cases, with regard to capacitance measurement, equivalent electrostatic capacity was obtained by conducting measurement by bridge in an electrolytic solution, and this value was then divided by area (cm²), and the µF/cm² value was calculated. With regard to the measurement of tensile strength, etching foil cut into parallel slits of 10 cm length and 1 cm width in the rolling direction was subjected to tensile force in the rolling direction, the tensile force was increased at the rate of 0.25 kg per second to obtain the kg value at the time of rupture, which was then used to calculate the tensile strength kg/cm value. Furthermore, with regard to bending strength, samples identical to the aforementioned tensile strength measurement samples were bent at a 45° angle in the lengthwise direction with the bent surface at this time being used as the radius of curvature for 1 mm. A tensile force of 250 g was imparted in the lengthwise direction, and the sample was returned from its 45° bent state to its original state, after which it was bent at a 45° angle in the opposite direction, and again returned to its original state, which counted as 1. This procedure was repeated until obtainment of the number of times at which the bent part severed. The results are shown as follows.

Note

	Capacitance μF/cm <sup>2</sup>	Tensile strength Kg/cm	Bending strength
The case of Sample 1	0.72	1.2	3
The case of Sample 2	0.72	1.5	10
The case of Sample 3	0.71	1.8	19

As is clear from the foregoing experimental results, according to this invention, compared to the etching foil obtained by the conventional method, the obtained mechanical strength is very high and there is remarkable improvement in bending strength in particular, despite the fact that capacitance remains approximately the same, and consequently this is clearly very advantageous for the winding operations of the capacitor element in automatic winder devices and for handling operations.

As a result of numerous experiments, as stated above, the method that provides the fine lines by printing is the simplest and most practical. With regard to the printing ink used in this case, it was learned that the full effects are obtainable with either aqueous or oil-based ink. The inventor initially considered that it would be necessary to provide the fine lines on the aluminum foil by thickly applying ink possessing very strong corrosion resistance, but experimental results have shown that the full effects are obtainable even with application of fine lines in a thin layer using ink that is very weak in corrosion resistance. The reason for this would seem to be that corrosion initially progresses in a gradual manner, and subsequently progresses rapidly, and that corrosion in the parts not provided with fine lines has terminated before corrosion has progressed in earnest in the parts provided with fine lines by ink.

### 4. Brief description of the drawings:

Fig. 1 through Fig. 4 are respectively partial plan views of the etching foil in the embodiments of this invention. Fig. 5 is an enlarged sectional view of the etching foil.

In the drawings, (1) indicates the aluminum foil, and (2) indicates the fine lines.

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# Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication S59-83772 (4)

Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3

[see source for figures]

Fig. 4 Fig. 5

(b)

(a)